

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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The Passing Show.

Capitalism: "Here I and sorrow sit:
Here is my throne, bid kings come bow to
it."—*Shakespeare*.

Socialism appeals only to the industrious
and useful. It does not appeal to the idle.
The plutes are all against Socialism.

Many people are against what they are
told Socialism is. They refuse to think it
out for themselves.

All agitation helps Socialism. That is why
the police force is being used to jail Social-
ist speakers.

Socialism is not attractive to the ignorant.
They are attracted by party politics. The old
parties are strongly anti-Socialist.

It costs a New York society woman £10
a day to keep three dogs. She pampers and
surrounds them with every luxury. In the
same city thousands of children are starving.
This is the result of Capitalism.

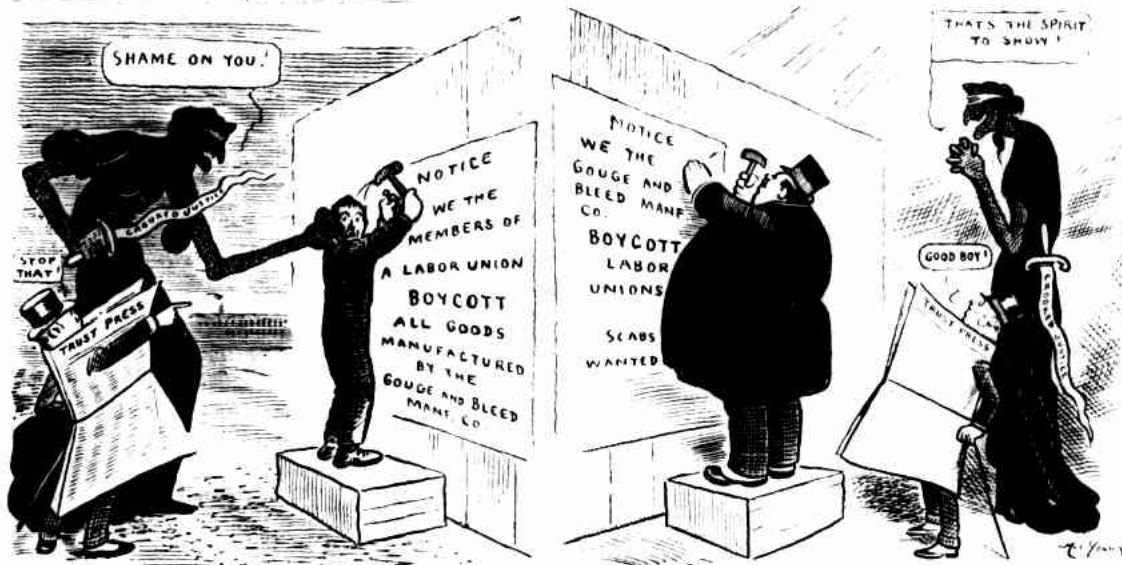
Tom Mann, speaking in London, declared
that in case of war he was prepared to act
the traitor. In Germany and France mil-
lions of working men are also prepared to
act a traitor. In doing so they claim that
they would not be traitors to the true inter-
ests of their respective countries; but would
be merely disobeying the orders of a gang
of international murderers, who order men
to go and be killed, to protect the interests
of up-to-date pirates.

A War against War is being waged in
France, Germany, Great Britain, and Am-
erica. In Canada also the labor organiza-
tions and the farmers' associations are work-
ing against armaments and war-mongering.
The financiers and manufacturers of war-
material are on the side of the war-lords
against the people. In Australia, where the
workers are asleep, the financiers and war-
lords have captured Parliament, and decided
that a War against War shall become an
impossibility.

In Great Britain the tariff question is be-
ing agitated to deceive the workers. There
it is said that the reason that the working-
class is poor is because the tariff is too low.
In the United States this tariff question is
being agitated to deceive the workers. There
it is declared that the reason there is poverty
is because the tariff is too high. In Australia
there are signs that the tariff question is
to be revived and agitated to deceive the
workers, but the Liberal Party have not yet
decided the question of whether the tariff
is too low or too high. Now that the free-
traders and protectionists are fused, there
will be a fierce battle before it is decided
how the workers can best be deceived. It is
not the tariff which troubles the workers. It
is wage-slavery.

Premier McGowen cut a sorry figure at the
New South Wales Labor Conference when
he tried to justify his Government's action
in giving concessions to the Steel Trust. His
ignorant followers were demanding to know
why he gave such concessions to the trust in-
stead of establishing national steel works,
and McGowen wasn't game to tell them that
he couldn't establish anything unless the
Capitalists find the money, and at present
the Capitalists are behind the Steel Trust
against Government enterprise. Laborites
have yet to learn that Governments under
Capitalism can only nationalise those things
which the Capitalists want them to nation-
alise.

Political party warfare develops some
curious situations. In the recent Blayney
contest, a situation was reached which for-
bly reminded the onlooker of the old nursery
rhyme in which "Three Blind Mice" ran
after the farmer's wife, who "cut off their
tails with a carving knife." In the Blayney
contest, there were three blind rats operating
who all ran after the farmer's vote. With-
ington, the Liberal candidate, rattled from
the Labor Party, and ran as a Liberal;
Beeby, rattled from the Labor Party, and ran
as an Independent, and Lamond, of the
"Worker," who rattled from Liberalism to
Laborism, called upon brother Laborites to
vote for the Liberal rat and down Beeby.
To paraphrase the ending of the old rhyme,



What Happens to the Working Man

and to the Capitalist.

"Did you ever see such a thing in your life,
as three blind rats?"

"Why, you've come into the lion's den!"
This remark, made by Magistrate Barnett,
was addressed to a young man, Thomas Cos-
tello, at the Sydney Central Police Court one
morning. The previous day, a little be-
fore 4 o'clock, Costello was talking in the
vestibule of the court, and when an officer
told him to desist, he used threatening lan-
guage. Costello was fined 40s., or 14 days.
Costello will perhaps maintain that the ma-
gistrate was wrong. He wasn't in a lion's
den at all. It was more of a robber's den.

General Sir John French, Chief of the
Imperial General Staff, in the course of a
speech in London on January 29, expressed
regret that the Territorials were much un-
der their strength. He "deprecated the
apathy of the young men, who were so un-
patriotic that they preferred watching foot
ball matches to aiding in the defence of their
country." It is a terrible thing for the
plutes, and their hirelings, the soldiers,
when the young men shed their patriotism
and lose their fear of the invasion bogey.
Millions of poor Britons ought almost to
welcome invasion if only for a change of
masters, as they could scarcely get worse
than they have at present.

Sydney "Sun" (30.1.13) had a leader on
"The Crime of Putting Cadets in Gaol." The
"Sun" contended that "it is revolting to
think of a lad of cadet age 14 to 18
years—being given the associations of a gaol
because of the opinions of his parents, or
because of a heady stubbornness in himself,
which is, by no means, the same as crime."
It is, indeed, revolting, but everything con-
nected with militarism is revolting, and we
are sure that the "Sun's" alternative propo-
sal to try the boys by court martial and pun-
ish them in camps or barracks, would be still
worse. Military courts are relics of barba-
rism, and a military camp is more wicked
than were Sodom and Gomorrah.

A big company has been formed in London
to develop the Mount Oxide Copper Mine.
The capital of the company is to be
£175,000, and the resources of the company
"are so great that it will be in a position to
develop the remarkable Mount Oxide lode
under the most favorable conditions." S.M.
Herald says: "Though it is not stated offi-
cially, it is understood that the members of
the Queensland Government will be prepared
to assist the new company in connecting the
Mount Oxide mine by railway with the rail-
way line now being constructed by the
Queensland Government to Mount Cuthbert."

It was rumored on the Stock Ex-
change early in the day that there was every
prospect of the negotiations being
brought to a successful issue, hence Mount
Oxide option shares, each of which carries
60 shares in the Mount Oxide Mines. Lim-
ited, started with sales at £45. Last week
they started a £36. Just before the close
of the Stock Exchange yesterday, a sale was
booked at £48, with firm buyers at the
close. It looks like a fair-sized gamble
when several mining companies, the Stock

Exchange in London and the Commonwealth,
the Queensland Government, and the daily
press are all in it.

In the course of an address at Oberon on
January 30, Mr. G. S. Beeby made refer-
ence to the Labor Conference now sitting in
Sydney, and the methods being adopted by
that body. Pointing to the vote of censure
passed on the Government in relation to the
sinking of private ironworks at Newcastle,
the ex-Minister remarked that such was an-
other illustration of the impossibility of a
Government discharging high public func-
tions when a body outside the House, and
not possessing the information at the dispo-
sal of Ministers, claimed the right to dictate
in matters of important policy. On the in-
formation before the Government at the time
they had done the right thing in ab-
staining from placing any obstacles in the way
of the private company which was willing to
make an important step in the development
of the Australian iron ore industry.

The "information before the Government
at the time" was that the international Cap-
italists would not allow the Government to
oppose the Steel Trust.

Some time ago Premier McGowen was
officially advised of the fact that the King
Edward Memorial Committee had raised a
sum of upwards of £6000 for the purpose of
erecting an equestrian statue in memory of
the late King Edward VII., and the sug-
gestion was put before Mr. McGowen that,
as it is necessary that the existing statue
of Queen Victoria be removed from its pre-
sent location in the not distant future, a
scheme be evolved for artistic grouping of
the three statues, viz., those existing in mem-
ory of Queen Victoria and the Prince Coun-
sort, and the equestrian statue of Edward
VII. proposed to be erected. The Govern-
ment Architect, at the request of the Pre-
mier, furnished a grouping design, estimat-
ed to cost £6000, and Mr. McGowen then
invited his colleagues in the Cabinet to
agree to an expenditure by the Government
of a sum of £3000 upon this work, condi-
tionally upon the City Council and the King
Edward Memorial Executive each providing
an amount of £1500. The Cabinet em-
powered Mr. McGowen's proposition, and as
each of the two bodies named has undertaken
to contribute £1500, the work, which will
be of an attractive character, will be entered
upon by the Government in due course.

After the above matter had been effec-
tively dealt with, and duly published in the
press, a big batch of Government employees
were discharged from Cockatoo Island, there
being no money available for their continued
employment. The "Labor" Government
has to do some curious things to please the
patriotic and loyal Capitalists.

On Saturday, January 25, Senator Pearce
laid the keels of the cruiser Brisbane, and
the destroyers Torrens and Derwent at Fitz-
roy Dock, Sydney. He waxed eloquent about
the future of the workers at the Dock, and
predicted that 3000 men would be employed
at Cockatoo Island within two months. On
the following Friday, 250 men were dis-

charged from the Government Dockyard at
a minute's notice. Surely it was a cruel
and callous thing to build up the men's
hopes only to blight them.

The New South Wales Labor Conference
adopted the following resolution unanimous-
ly:

That a competent tribunal be appointed
in order to fix a fair rental for all dwell-
ing places, security of tenure, and tenant
rights in improvements effected by tenant.
That a Fair Rents Bill be the first plank
of the fighting platform.

A large number of Conference delegates
style themselves Socialists, yet here they are
unanimously making provision for the per-
petuation of the rent robbery.

J. Blumenthal writes:
"I S." Allow me to congratulate you
on the continued excellent standard that
your paper is maintaining. To a keen ob-
server it is evident that the "International
Socialist" is a coming "Bulletin," shorn
however, of the unscrupulous libels and out-
rageous inaccuracies of that decaying publi-
cation. Your cartoon of this issue depict-
ing the Japanese Bogey is excellent, and
hits the unreasoning militarist on his most
vital point. To maintain "Patriotism" and
a Defence Policy, it is necessary to have a
real or imaginary enemy, and the first being
absent, the hiring press, notably the
"Bulletin," has recourse to the second.
Without this National lie, conscription could
never have been enforced in this country.
A few more telling cartoons of this char-
acter and Militarism will receive such a set-
back that it will soon be outside its scope
to overshadow Civil Law.

Our cartoon, "The Japanese Bogey," was
drawn by a lad 15 years of age. When
the younger generation are showing such
promise, the "I.S." is content to plod on,
and we may rest assured that it manages
to survive the present wave of Laborite en-
thusiasm and Conscription bogeyism, it
will develop the talent and spirit necessary
to overthrow Capitalism in the Southern
Hemisphere.

A protracted and warm discussion is tak-
ing place in the columns of British papers
on the Australian Conscription system. A
writer in the "Daily Mail" recently wrote of
the "Humours of Child Conscription," to
which Captain Collins, official secretary to
the Commonwealth in Britain, replied, Mrs.
Montifiore is in the firing line, and in ar-
ticles in the "Daily Herald," and other Eu-
ropean papers, is shaking the militarists up.
She carries too many guns for any opponents,
especially on Australian affairs, and she is
making good use of the facts supplied by this
paper. With Mrs. Montifiore in London,
militant Socialists here for the first time are
efficiently and effectively represented in
Europe. She commences a recent letter by
saying: "Let me begin by congratulating you
on 'The International Socialist.' To me it
is full of interest, and the articles are alive
and very much to the point." Contributors
and subscribers should note this expert and
generous testimony, and redouble their ef-
forts to get the paper more widely known and
read.

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When property shall have become collective, that is to say, under the Socialist regime, every one will be assured of the means of existence, and the labor will simply serve to give free play to the special aptitudes, more or less original, of each individual, and the best and most fruitful potentialities of life will not be taken up, as they are at present, by the greivous and tragic battle for daily bread. Prof. Ferri.

The Labor Conference.

N.S.W. Government Censured.

P.L.L. Delegates demand National Steel Works. Government pleads no funds. Steel Trust and International Capitalists too strong for Government.

The Annual Conference of the Political Labor League of New South Wales, which commenced its sittings on Monday, January 13, was remarkable for the lively character of its proceedings, if for nothing else.

The P.L.L. Conference is always a noteworthy and interesting event, but this year was more interesting than any held hitherto.

At this year's Conference, 100 industrial unions were represented, as well as most of the executives of the State, and the delegates were called upon to consider some 337 proposals, the majority of which emanated from the various industrial branches of the P.L.L. and the affiliated industrial bodies.

Besides this vast collection of political peculiarities, the Conference had to discuss the interesting vagaries of the State Government, some of which had so excited those who were listening from within that it was prophesied for weeks before that there would be something done at the Conference.

Before the delegates met, expectation ran high. When they came together, the fun commenced, for the Conference lost no time in getting to its grievances against the Government, and on Monday evening a motion of censure was moved by a delegate from Leichhardt, the constituency which Mr. Carmichael, Minister for Labor and Education, represents. The Leichhardt delegate moved:

That this League desires the Conference to express its sincere condemnation of all measures which are taken by the State Government, and to assist the Broken Hill Proprietary Company to secure the right of disposal of the Broken Hill area, and to assist the labor movement and the people of New South Wales to secure the right of disposal of the Broken Hill area.

A vote was taken upon this motion, and it was carried by a large majority.

The Leichhardt delegate then moved a resolution that the Government should be asked to purchase the Broken Hill area, and to establish a National Steel Works on the site.

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explain why his Government had passed the Newcastle Iron and Steel Works Act.

Mr. McGowan pleaded long and earnestly with the Conference to do nothing that would place the Government in an awkward position, but "Honest Jim" had seemingly "lost his punch." He was rattled by the enemy, who apparently had no longer any scruples about wounding the feelings of their 20-year-old idol. Plank 6 was the true bill, and first article of faith, and if the Joss, at whose shrine they had worshipped for 20 years, could not give effect to plank 6, then the joss must be bamboozed with all the vigor at the disposal of the one-time devotee, but now disillusioned.

Mr. George Black, M.L.A., supported Mr. McGowan, and said he had voted for the bill "because he believed in making Australia secure against outside aggression." He declared that "there were a lot of people at the Conference with sore heads, who would do anything to down the present State Labor Government." The objective of these people was to bring about unification, and thus destroy altogether the rights of the State. With the destruction of the rights of the State would, of course, go all the rights of Labor members, and the prospective members at the Conference. It was a cunning argument, but it didn't take effect.

The motion was put and carried by 101 to 42, and the excitement and enthusiasm evoked by the debate and its result could not have been much greater had the issue been one of real importance.

To the onlooking Socialist, the debate called up some mournful reflections. In the first place, here, on one side, was a Government which was the result of 20 years of earnest working-class effort, and self-sacrifice, utterly discredited as the tool of the worst enemies of the class which had fought to give it life. On the other hand, and secondly, here was a party, the largest political party in the State, condemning the Government of its own making for violating its platform, under the impression that that platform of proposals for the nationalization of the industries of the State will bring about the Socialist state.

Both sides in the debate were in favor of the co-operative Commonwealth, and both were agreed as to what were Socialist enterprises, the only point upon which they differed was that the Newcastle Iron and Steel Works Act was against the interests of Socialism.

The Government side claimed that it had established all sorts of Socialist enterprises, such as brickworks, quarries, and timber yards, and hence did not deserve the violent opposition it was receiving because within its two years of office it had not established a State iron industry. And the other side did not object that such enterprises are not Socialist enterprises at all, but are the property of those who set out to dish the workers by building up a new servile State under a form of State Capitalism.

Both sides were violently enthusiastic throughout the debate, and both sides were as ignorant as they were enthusiastic. They have not yet learned that their idea of Socialism is shared by men at the other pole of industry, that the nationalization of business and industry is advocated by men whose very names are anathema to Laborite circles. President Tait himself has said that if we cannot restore competition, we must proceed to State Socialism, and end the Government with power to control every business. As competition cannot be restored in industry, it is a question of whether we will proceed to State Socialism.

The Labor Party knows that competition cannot be restored in industries that have been ruined on a competitive basis, and it is endeavouring to make them, and the more enlightened of the capitalists of industry, to do the same thing. The American Socialists are doing the same thing, so how can we expect to do it?

Plank 6 is gradually becoming politically as well as economically organized and unified, and Government ownership and other projects of State Socialism are no longer opposed, on the ground that they must necessarily prove unprofitable to capital. If that argument is dropped, it is only because it requires too much national iron and steel works, enormous capital, which is a present most profitable employment. Machine tools and other material factors require enormous outlays, and give immediate returns, while some State enterprises can only bring their maximum returns after a long generation. But the semi-monopolist capitalists are not so much interested in the competitive process as capital can now afford to make a part of its expected returns many years ahead. In gold mining, railroad construction, town planning, and other enterprises of capitalism, years of preparation work is frequently done at heavy outlays. If the construction of the Panama Canal, we see how the capitalists are getting their work done for them by the nation, and as capitalism becomes further organized and gives more attention to government, and the State takes up such functions as the capitalists direct, they will multiply many fold their long-term governmental investments in the form of expenditures for industrial activities and social reforms.

The New South Wales Labor Government

Socialism and the Single Tax.

Which will Abolish Unemployment?

The Single Tax Strikes no blow at Land Monopoly, and would leave the problem of unemployment unsolved. By J. R. Wilson.

Often it is claimed that the Single Tax will solve the unemployed problem, and, in order to prove that contention, a representative of the Single Tax League attended at the headquarters of our party about a fortnight ago, hence the reason this article was suggested.

In the first place a clear idea of what is meant by Single Tax is essential to an intelligent discussion of the issue involved.

Single Tax, therefore, may be defined as the abolition of all present rates and taxes, and the substitution of a single tax on land values, which is to be steadily and constantly increased, until it practically absorbs the whole rental of the nation, and this is to be taken by the Government for the purpose of abolishing all other taxes.

The substituting of this tax upon land values, says the advocate of Single Tax, would mean our relationship to the land would be altered, and those who possessed land to-day and did not use it, would be compelled to let it to those who would, but who cannot get access to it.

Further, our friends of the Single Tax League, claim this would establish free access to the land, and would mean the depletion of the unemployed market to such an extent that high wages and improved conditions would be the result.

This theory of Single Tax is founded upon what is known as the Ricardian law of rent, which says that the rent of any piece of land is determined by the amount which can be produced upon it, over and above the amount that can be produced upon the poorest, of land cultivated, is the basis of Single Tax, the panacea for unemployment, and which millionaire exploiters of the Fels type of Fels Naptha Soap fame, England) spend thousands of pounds in supporting.

It is therefore proposed that the tax levied upon land should start at, say, 4s. in the £, and be steadily increased until it reaches 20s. in the £, which would constitute the full rental value, this taken by the State would enable the State to abolish all other taxes.

Our Single Tax friends, therefore content, that in this way, land would be freed, its monopoly abolished, and those who desired to use it, provided with an opportunity to do so.

No social student will seek to deny the evils of landlordism, or the fact that the landowning class take a portion of the wealth created by labor, and which our Single Tax friends are pleased to refer to as unearned increment, but it is as well to remember that the landlord is not the only robber, neither is he the greatest robber, nor yet are the landowning class the dominant class in society, an important point, completely overlooked by our friends of the Single Tax League.

The reason for the landowner in present day society, playing, so to speak, second fiddle, is not difficult to understand, in as much as this is not, as was the Feudal System primarily a land society, but a society based upon machine production, the machine being the storm centre, as round it and over

in giving concessions to the Broken Hill Proprietary Co., are doing no more than is the Federal Government with its banking, naval, military, and referendum proposals. Both are doing the will of the Capitalists, for both depend upon the Capitalists for money with which to carry on their enterprises.

It is a pathetic sight to see hundreds of delegates at a Labor Conference, hailing their Government because it has not established national iron works, when to do so would have had to borrow the money from the Capitalists, some of whom were, doubtless, interested in, and influenced by, that great world power, the American steel trust. Naturally the international Capitalists would say to the Government, when it applied for the money with which to build its steel works, "We prefer, for the present, that you should give our Broken Hill Proprietary Co. the right to erect such works, and to retain them until the people demand their nationalization, when we will be pleased to sell at once, plus 10 per cent, provided that you borrow the money from us with which to make the purchase, and allow us to draw interest thereon."

Labor, as well as Liberal Governments, are doing the work of the Capitalists, and under Capitalism they cannot do otherwise. It is useless to rail against them as the delegates and members of the P.L.L. are doing, for the Capitalists will not finance any government which does not govern as they desire it. And they certainly will not back any scheme of nationalization until they know how the enterprise is going to serve their interests.

it, on the issue of ownership, the fight is being waged, consequently the owners of the machines are the dominant class; in other words, those who rule are the industrial capitalists.

That the imposing of a tax upon land would free land by making it impossible for anyone to monopolize it, sounds excellent, but, unfortunately, will not stand analysis.

To-day those who use land, rent it, and all are free to do so, provided they have the money to rent it, and the implements to till it; and herein lies another flaw in the Single Tax philosophy, in as much as the Single Tax simply means that the State would take the rent of land instead of a private individual; therefore, those who could afford to pay the State for the use of land would have the right to monopolize it, whether they used it or not.

Further, the State would be duty bound to secure the highest rent possible for the most fertile or conveniently situated land, and since the millionaire Capitalist would be able to outbid the agricultural laborer, relationship to the land would not be altered in the slightest degree.

Further, it has to be remembered that rent does not proceed from the soil, but from society; in other words, rent, profit and interest are all derived from one source, viz., the surplus value wrung from the unpaid labor of the workers.

We have seen that no blow is struck at land monopoly, that our relationship to land, even under Single Tax, would be in no wise altered, and that at the most, it simply amounts to juggling with the incidence of taxation, by removing the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the Capitalist, and placing it exclusively upon the shoulders of his sleeping partner (in the long run of robbery)—the landlord.

This undoubtedly would be pleasing to the Capitalist class, who regard the landlord as unnecessary in the scheme of bourgeois society, but it would in no way tend to stop the exploitation of the working-class.

That the wealth appropriated by the landlord is unearned increment, we do not seek to deny, but it is no more unearned than the profits which the Capitalist takes, and which some of our Single Tax friends refer to as the wages of ability.

Further, our Single Tax friends claim that the land, not having been created by man, ought to be the common heritage of all, with which we most heartily agree, although Single Tax would not make it such, but we also claim that the modern machine or production, not being the product of any one man's labor, in other words, being a social product, ought to be socially owned.

Therefore, as Socialists, we stand for the common or social ownership of beds, mines, factories, and agencies of transit by sea and land.

Having seen that our relationship to land would in no wise be altered, it must be evident, that Single Tax is no solution for unemployment, and since it is necessary to demonstrate the existence of an unemployed army, the question naturally arises, in what way can the unemployed problem be solved?

A complete solution of the unemployed problem, while Capitalism lasts, is beyond the realm of possibility, although a partial reduction in the hours of labor, for example, if the master class desired to raise the standard of production, at about a large portion in industry, it is presently disengaged.

The solution of the problem of unemployment must, therefore, be sought in the economic structure of society, we have recognized that although the workers produce the wealth, that they are not entitled to that wealth, that it goes to the Capitalist class, who have possession of the materials provided by nature, to the land, and also that which is equally indispensable to modern social life, namely, instruments of production and distribution, the tools, machinery, and so on.

The complete solution of the unemployed problem is, therefore, bound up with the overthrow of Capitalism, which in its turn involves the workers getting control of industry, in other words, the realization of the objective of the Australian Socialist Party to put in the following words, viz: "The establishment of a system of society based on the common ownership, and democratic control of the means and instruments of production and distribution, by and for the interest of the whole community."

A Real Japanese Invasion. While the workers of Australia are preoccupied by tales of the danger of a Japanese invasion by Japan, the Japanese are busy invading other countries and defeating them economically. A few years ago Japan reported no cotton, undenitrating at a low price, she practically has a monopoly of the Indian market, and is rapidly absorbing the trade of Britain. After Asia is conquered, we may expect Australia to be taken, then we shall hear a squeak from the "bottom" on behalf of local manufacturers who are being defeated in the profit-making game.

China has yet to come into the field of industrial power, but when she does, she will be still further pressed by the economic forces that are destroying capitalism.

Patriotism and Percentage.

They Go Hand in Hand.

The Patriots of Britain build Dreadnoughts for Foreigners to scare Britishers with.
By L. Jones.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
'This is my own, my native land.'

'With soul so dead!'—Where? Whose base soul is so utterly lost to all that is good; so frightfully depraved, so terribly malformed, so vile, corrupted, mean, despicable, degraded, that it responds not to the call of country?

Oh! the blackness of heart of he who beats not his breast; nor tears his hair; nor shouts from the housetops the love of his native soil.

May God defend him in the next world! In this, our poet has sent him:
'Back to the dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.'

Let us then, clang the cymbals and swell the loud chorus, for these are the days of Patriotism and Percentage.

Time was when the true relation of Patriotism to Percentage was not quite clear. It was the custom then to fight for one's country because men, as a rule, possessed a little of it, even if it were only the right to use the common. And woe to the traitor who sold his country's secrets in time of peace or war, or helped the foe to victory by supplying them with arms. The untutored savages of those dark days perceived not the blessings of percentage which accrued from supplying faulty firearms or dummy bullets to their country's army, and, in their base ingratitude slew all who were found guilty of the offence.

But to-day Patriotism and Percentage go hand in hand, and in proportion, too. Where the one goes, the other also, in sweet companionship, is found. And the per cents. of all countries are the most ardent patriots, no matter whence comes the Percentage. The Patriots of Australia take Percentage from Japan, Iceland, Australia, or any country willing to give, in the same manner as English, German, American, or any other kind of Patriots kindly receive Percentage from their own or any other country.

The Patriots of Britain build Dreadnoughts for Japan, Italy, or Turkey, and Percentage waxes fat. See then: Percentage pays wages to the workers who build Dreadnoughts for the foreigner, and so enable the Patriots in Parliament to extract taxes from the workers' pockets to pay Percentage to pay the worker to build more Dreadnoughts to defend the workers' land from the guns of the foreigner. This arrangement was not quite clear until these later years, but, God be praised, we now understand the peaceful mission of Percentage. It is obvious, then, that if Percentage did not supply the foreigner with Dreadnoughts, neither could we pay for the building of Dreadnoughts to protect us from the foreign Dreadnoughts.

And now we can see sweet reason in kings conferring honours upon the Percents who arm the foreigner; and upon missionaries when they risk their lives in China or other uncivilised countries, teaching the poor heathen the true Patriotism of Christendom. When? Ah! When will we appreciate the labours of these true Patriots? No fish-blooded ascetics are they, mortifying the flesh to the praise and glory of God, as did the mistaken founder of their religion; not teaching foolish non-resistance like the — nay, see their buxom faces, their portly frames, their beaming smile as they eloquently prove the morality of fighting the foreigner. The old interpretation of Christian ethics: "Peace on Earth" etc. no longer claims the serious adherence of sensible and practical men; rather do we take our stand upon the records of the Great Jehovah who made war upon and slew his enemies without fear or favor. Here again we may observe the true God-like attributes of the Patriots and Percents whose efforts, modelled upon the works of the God of Abraham, have given to mankind the magnificent means of annihilating their enemies. Let us once more sing the love of our country and the praise of our Patriots.

Patriotism tells the workers to love their land; percentage requires them to pay rent for their land.

Patriotism scorns the foreign yoke; Percentage makes the yoke 10 per cent.

Patriotism says: "bleed for the good of your country; Percentage bleeds you for your country's good."

Patriotism slays its enemies: Percentage exploits them.

Patriotism weeps for the slain: Percentage dries the tears.

Patriotism cries: "Drive the foreigners out of the land;" Percentage replies: "let him sweat on the land."

Patriotism takes a great interest in the workers: Percentage takes a greater out of them.

Patriotism will do anything for the workers if only they will fight for their country: Percentage will do the workers for anything whether they fight or not.

An Open Letter. To the Workers of Broken Hill.

Arise Ye Slaves.

You cannot live without food, clothing, and shelter. You cannot obtain these things without money. You cannot get money unless you work. Your life depends upon your ability to get a job in order that you might get the money wherewith to buy the necessities of your life.

Now, my friend, who owns your job? You are a miner, a filler, a trucker, or a laborer. You are out of work. Who do you have to ask for a job? The boss—the management of one or other of the mines—the representatives of those who own the mines. Therefore it follows that the job is not yours, but is owned by those who own the mines. So now, my friend of Broken Hill, just think for one solid minute. You are dependent upon a job to get wages to buy your food, clothing, and shelter. The mineowners own the job. So you are dependent on them for your life. If you are dependent upon someone else for the means of your life, it follows, does it not, my friends, that you are slaves. He who owns your bread, your clothes, and your shelter, owns your life.

Do not, however, be too hasty and condemn the mineowners as terrible people, because they are no worse than many other people I know, many of them parsons and priests, and all of them Christian Britishers. The workers nowhere own their jobs, and the workers everywhere are the slaves of those who do own their jobs. It does not matter whether you live in Broken Hill or Sydney, Paris or London, New York or Berlin, if you are a worker, you are dependent upon the man who owns the job. You are a slave, and he is your master.

Now, I do not think you can disagree with me. It's all so clear. A child could see that much. We are slaves because we do not own our jobs, and the other fellow is our master because he does. I now propose to ask how he got to own them. All wealth is produced by labor, mental and manual, applied to nature. You will not dispute that. So that these mines are the produce of labor. The shafts were sunk, the houses erected, the engines manufactured, the machines built, the drives and stops made and timbered, the ore hewed, trucked, and treated by labor, and yet the men who own these mines live in London, in Paris and New York, and for the most part, have never seen Broken Hill, and never want to. It is too dusty, and too unhealthy.

St. Paul it was who said: "He that does not work, neither shall he eat." How about applying this teaching to the London Jew and Gentile who owns our jobs. As the workers have produced everything, and those who do no work own our jobs, it follows that there must be some "sharks" about, doesn't it? That those who have must have robbed those that produced. That's quite clear, isn't it? Well, if he didn't, his father must have robbed.

But I have got something of very great importance to tell you. Lock up your house, bar your windows, and sleep with a revolver under your pillow, for there is a robber at your door now. Every day you work you are being robbed. The man who owns your job is robbing you of the products of your labor. Have you noticed the huge dividends paid to the shareholders of the mines along the "line of lode"? Did you notice that those men who didn't go down into those hot stopes and risk their lives getting out the ore, or who didn't live in the germ-breeding city of Broken Hill, received huge sums of money as shareholders. That represents so much robbery.

It has been estimated that the worker of Australia receives one-quarter of the product of his labor. So that the man who doesn't work, gets three-quarters. Now, the terrible Red-raggers merely want to give every child at birth an equal opportunity to develop and live. Is it not right and just that your child should have an equal opportunity with Mr. Carnegie's child? We propose to get this by the workers socially owning their own jobs and the abolition of robbery in the form of wage slavery. We don't propose to confiscate anything. We are merely going, with your help, to restore back to the workers that which has been stolen from them. The instruments of production and the land. If a man stole your watch, would you offer to buy it back? Of course you would not. You would say that his ownership of it was immoral.

Yours for revolt,
GEORGE BROWN.

The dual functions of the Siamese twins, Patriotism and Percentage, are now quite apparent, but should any benighted soul doubt the relationship we append the names of two highly respectable gentlemen whose moral status cannot be questioned, and who will, if necessary, swear on solemn oath that the above statements are true.

Rev. Uncior Wowsery, D.D.
Mr. Ananias Law, Barrister, K.C.

P.S. The above gentlemen desire it to be known that they will swear for half the usual fee for members of the working class who regularly attend a place of worship, and send

The Agitator.

A Product of His Age.

Kings, priests, politicians, and other sycophants recognise the agitator as the personification of discontent and the aspirations for radical change.

BY AJAX.

If you be as white as snow, as pure as ice, thou shalt not escape calumny.

—Shakespeare.

At certain critical periods in the world's history and on the eve of every revolution, whether intellectual or social, men mostly of obscure origin have stepped upon the theatre of life, and by their fiery zeal and self-sacrifice to a cause have inaugurated new ideas and overthrown established institutions.

This does not necessarily imply that the hour brings the man, for history furnishes instances where a great reformer failed to appear at the psychological moment.

The Agitator, although frequently a great personality, is only the product of his age. There are economic and hidden forces at work which have been silently but surely working for ages towards the innovation propounded by this despised person.

The Agitator, in his day, is rarely a great man in the general acceptance of the world. While alive he is generally the laughing stock for abuse and ridicule. Whenever they had the power, hypocrites in high places have murdered, persecuted, and denounced the reformer on every occasion. When dead, a more enlightened generation tardily recognises the worth and greatness of the agitator, and erects statues to the memory of the men their forefathers ill used.

Agitators are never properly appreciated and frequently misunderstood in their generation, because an agitator is necessarily a discontented person, whose ideas are in advance of his time. As such, he is hated by the ruling classes, because he invariably exposes hypocrisy and tyranny. His thoughts threaten the overthrow of conservative retrogressive institutions, he is the exposé of oldtime fallacies, and denouncer of corruption. A breaker of idols, the agitator is the apostle of discontent, who carries the torch of progress in his hand and sweeps away deeprooted prejudices. Parasites loathe and fear the scientific agitator because he is the pioneer of progress that threatens their downfall. Education of the masses is the one thing above all others plutocracy dreads. Kings, priests, politicians, and other sycophants recognise the agitator as the personification of discontent, aspirations for radical change. Frequently around his personality flits the hopes of the oppressed and outcast, especially when he is the savant who carries the banner of revolt.

Amongst the great agitators who have left their footprints on the sands of time may be mentioned Confucius, Christ, Savonarola, Darwin, Morse, Bruno and a host of lesser lights including the world's best and bravest. So unsavory has the word "Agitator" become that many people who are disciples of savants would be indignant if told their master was an agitator. Christ and Buddha were considered rabid agitators in their day, and are now looked upon as divine.

The word "Agitator" means literally disturber, the plutocratic press twists the word to mean a term of obrium. Of course the leader writers who barack for principles and things which are essentially bad are not agitators, the word is too good for them; they are mostly mental prostitutes. If people were not led away by the capitalist press they would quickly realise what a debt society owes to the disturber.

The presence of the agitator is not sinister, except to a limited few, but on the contrary is auspicious for the welfare of humanity. His presence implies that something is radically wrong, for unless there is good cause for change the discontented person who becomes an agitator because he is discontented could make no headway. The large number of disturbers quickens thought and makes even Mother Gudson wonder, "Oh, dear, what can the matter be." There will always be agitators until the world is perfect.

Whatever may be his faults and however erroneous his teaching, the agitator is a force which, in the long run, works for the good of mankind. If his ideas are wrong their exposure leads other men to advance something better, and thus the agitator becomes a stepping stone in the history of thought and intellectual growth is stimulated.

If it were not for the agitator, society would be stricken with social stagnation, slavish superstition, and moral morbidity. The world would mentally retrogress instead of progress, and a torpor of stupidity stunt the intellect as it did in the middle ages, when priests were in a position to stifle education. The agitator is a necessary and inevitable factor in human progress, and however much we may disagree with him, we cannot afford to ignore his importance.

The individual, after all, is of little consequence. Men come and go: it's the thought their sons to compulsory training where they will be instructed in the real Patriotism by duly qualified persons.

Economic Warfare.

It is Interests that Govern.

The Marxian Key of History. Its application to present and future conditions.
(Continued.)

There was nothing very original or revolutionary in this platform, most of the planks in one form or another having floated about for years before between the old parties. In framing its platform the League seems to have taken hold of most things that the old parties had dangled before the eyes of electors and dropped as being dangerous to their interests to pass. Several of the planks have been passed into law without altering conditions appreciably. Plank 12, the Federation of the colonies, has been partly placed upon the Statute book, in so far as Federation is concerned, but the part relating to the Defence Force being placed "upon a purely voluntary basis" has been strangely treated by old Father Time and later Laborites, as Conscriptio is now the law of the land.

Whatever defects of moderation the programme may seem to us of to-day to possess, the men of the early nineties managed to get up a tremendous amount of enthusiasm about it, and when shortly after, in May 1891, Parliament was dissolved by Sir Henry Parkes, the then Premier, the enthusiasts of the Labor Electoral League rushed into the political fray with their platform and nominated 45 candidates for election. This was the first election held after payment of members had been legalized by the N.S. Wales Parliament. The candidates had nearly all pledged themselves to retire if not selected, to sink the fiscal question if elected, and to form a third party and sit on the cross benches in the Legislative Assembly.

Many treated the Labor candidates as a political joke, and the Conservatives laughed scornfully at the idea of Labor Members in Parliament, but whatever the feelings of opponents and indifference there, there is no doubt but the League members were in dead earnest, and, as often happens, sheer earnestness went a long way to bring about a result which caused the greatest political sensation known up to that time. The election resulted in the return of 36 out of the 45, who ran on the Labor platform.

Of the 36 elected, quite a number had no real sympathy with the Labor movement, and had merely taken advantage of the popular enthusiasm to obtain a seat in Parliament, which, under any other circumstances would have been quite unattainable by them. Of the rest it can be freely admitted that they had genuine feelings of sympathy with the working class, but no real knowledge of Socialist economies or the class struggle. They were reformists with beliefs in Free-trade, Protection, Land Taxation, and palliatives of little or no importance.

That this estimate is a correct one, was amply proved by the actions of the members in the first division in which they took part, when they promptly split and rushed to the assistance of the leaders of the old parties, who still loomed large in their political imagination.

At the first caucus the party held after Parliament assembled, it was decided to support the Party in power, which promised certain concessions, no less than seven of the Labor Party's planks being included in the Governor's Speech at the opening of Parliament. This, of course, was much against the will of the Protectionists of the Party, who wanted to put the Free-traders out and help the Protectionists to take their place.

In political artfulness the new Party was no match for the old hands, who soon succeeded by an artful ruse in detaching several Protectionist members from the party and seriously hampering the rest. Before the first important vote was taken the party decided to make a statement to the House, and Mr. George Black was deputed to undertake the duty.

In his address Mr. Black announced that the Party had decided to support the Government so long as the Ministry gave the Party adequate returns for its support. He

that counts. The great thing that concerns humanity is the essence of the agitator's teaching, and of what use is it?

Does he teach us new facts or lead us to higher ideals?

The agitator is generally a man fighting in the face of public prejudice for his theories. In this age of hypocrisy and slavish subservience such men should command our attention if they do not deserve our respect. Thought is changing fast, what is jeered at to-day becomes an accepted fact to-morrow. The new rapidly displaces the old, and the truth ultimately prevails. In the words of an agitator, "This generation will pass away, but my word shall not pass away." Truth is eternal.

So it is with the sociologists of this generation. The agitator, frequently mistaken, sometimes blundering, at other times stumbling upon the truth, consciously or unconsciously carries the torch of progress on past the dens of ignorance and faith, the powers of privilege and throne, and lights the way to the highest truths that command the recognition of man.

coined a famous phrase when he announced that the Party's motto was: "Support in Return for Concessions." He said: "If you give us concessions, then our votes shall circulate on the Treasury benches; if you do not, then we shall withdraw our support. But we have not come into this House to make and unmake Ministries. We have come into this House to make and unmake social conditions."

Needless to say this statement met with a mixed reception. The Ministry was satisfied, but the Opposition, which saw its chance of taking the place of the Ministry on the Treasury benches receding, and the economic interests of its supporters outside being injured, was beside itself with rage. Members howled themselves hoarse, and flung insults at the Laborites, and scorn at the Ministry for living on the support of a party which represented the hated unions of the working-class.

For a time the Labor Party held the balance of power, and drove the Ministry to introduce an Electoral Reform Bill, embodying the principle of one man one vote, and a Coal Mines Regulation Bill. In the latter Bill the Labor Party sought to insert an eight hours' clause, and the Ministry opposing, was defeated by 49 votes to 41.

The Ministry resigned, and the Opposition took their places under G. R. Dibbs.

The programme of the new Ministry was very similar to that of the old one, with the exception that it favored the economic interests of the manufacturers more than those of the importers.

The Labor Party, whose motto was still "Support for Concessions"—a sort of political reflection of the wage-system, so much wages in return for so much work—held a caucus meeting, and fearing a second split, decided that a solid vote should be given one way or the other when the tariff favoring the manufacturers' interests was introduced. Of the 27 who remained, 16 voted in caucus against an alteration of the tariff and 11 in favor of it. The matter was understood to be thus settled by a majority vote, and a solid vote was expected on the tariff issue. When, however, a division came to be taken, the party split, only one Protectionist—Mr. McGowen—remaining true to the pledge. As a mark of appreciation, Mr. McGowen was made leader of the party, but later on, when some of the seceders went back, they made it a stipulation that Mr. Joseph Cook should be leader, and that was agreed to "in the interests of solidarity."

There can be no doubt that the members who seceded were subjected to a good deal of temptation before they yielded to the blandishments of the representatives of the different economic interests in Parliament, and seeing that they were for the most part ignorant of working-class economies, of the class struggle, and of the sordid battle of the old parties, they must be lightly criticised for what they did. Of those who stood true to their pledges, the historian of the party, Mr. George Black, says in his "History of the N.S. Wales Labor Party":

"Only those who went through the stress and turmoil of the 1891-4 Parliament can fully understand all that the staunch Labor Members of that day did and what they endured. Every cajolment, every deterrent, every trick, every threat, that can be imagined was used at various times to shake the allegiance of those who stood true. Some members were dogged everywhere; their friends and families were terrorised; the exposure of their early foibles was threatened; even their debts, their promissory notes, were bought up and held over their heads as a scourge."

These, who, like journalists and other professional workers, whose duties compelled them to be frequently at the House in those days, will know that there is a good deal of truth in what Mr. Black says, the battle of economic interests in the House was sordid in the extreme, and the so-called debates frequently resolved themselves into drunken brawls in which obscene and filthy insults were hurled at each other by the "honorable" gentlemen assembled.

(To be continued.)

CLERKS' UNION AND "THE WORKER."

At a recent meeting of the above Union, Mr. E. G. Lamb, vigorously denounced the management of "The Worker" in connection with the payment of sweating wages to a clerk employed in the "Worker's" office.

Mr. W. L. Duncan was equally emphatic in a spirited defence of Mr. Lamond, whilst Mr. Ackhurst, president of the Union and an organiser of the A.W.U., stated that the blame, if any, rested on the clerk (a fellow unionist for accepting scab wages).

Mr. Lamb pointed out that this was an admission that the "Worker" paid scab wages. He moved that the union request the Executive of the Lang P.L.L. to turn down Mr. Lamond's nomination as Labor candidate for the Federal Parliament, and that copies of correspondence recently printed in the "International Socialist" be forwarded to all the unions in Sydney.

Another member stated that the instance of sweating referred to was not an isolated one, as the "Worker" was employing other clerks at £2 a week. Ultimately it was decided that Mr. Lamond be asked to attend a meeting of the Clerks' Union and give an explanation of the matter.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

National Executive.

The General Secretary wishes to hear from Comrades who will help to arrange propaganda meetings in centres outside of Sydney. If any Comrade can arrange meetings, the General Secretary will arrange to send speakers.

Address all communications to
H. L. DENFORD,
8 Stephen's Buildings, Windmill-St.
Millers Point, Sydney

Branches are hereby notified that Business for this year's Conference must be in the hands of the Acting General Secretary not later than the last day of February.

Branches are asked to make themselves financial to entitle them to be represented at Conference.

Sydney.

On Sunday afternoon a combined meeting was held in the Domain to protest against Compulsory military training under the Commonwealth Conscription Act.

The meeting was easily the largest held in the Domain during the day, and the speakers were attentively listened to.

Comrade Whitmore, Australasian Socialist Party, presided, and the meeting was addressed by George Waite, I.W.W. Club, J. O. Moroney, Socialist Labor Party, Stanley Allen, Australian Freedom League, J. Jones, Australasian Socialist Party, and J. W. Barry, Australian Freedom League organiser.

A resolution of protest was carried with one dissentient.

At the close of the meeting, J. W. Barry answered a number of questions, and announced that a meeting to protest against Conscription would be held in the Protestant Hall, Thursday, February 6th, at 8 p.m.

In the evening, large meetings were held at Park and Market Streets, where Comrades Whitmore, Gordon, Roche, Condren, and Mandeno delivered sterling addresses.

Nominations are called for candidates for selection to contest the forthcoming elections on behalf of the A.S.P. Candidates must be nominated by not less than two financial members of the Branch.

Candidates must be qualified in accordance with last clause of Rule 5 of Principles and Policy of the A.S.P.

Nominations must be in the hands of Sydney Branch secretary, not later than February 19, 1913.

A Special Business Meeting will be held in the Queen's Hall, on Thursday, January 6th, 1913. All members should attend. Business, expulsion of certain members. Only financial members will be allowed to vote.

Comrades willing to sell papers and literature are requested to hand in their names to the Secretary.

Received for Organiser's Fund, Com. Seibilib 11s.

CECIL WHITMORE,

Secretary.

Melbourne Branch A.S.P.

It is a fortnight since the last report of our branch was forwarded for publication. "However better late than never." Well, here we are again, and have pleasure in recording a fortnight's work well done.

To begin with, let me say our propaganda meeting at Collingwood was a huge success, the police for some reason, did not take any action, although present, nevertheless their presence is not to be desired.

The same evening (that is January 17th), a meeting was held at the usual S. Melbourne stand, when excellent speeches were delivered by the various speakers, while Comrade Lazarus established a record sale of literature.

Sunday 19th, saw an excellent attendance at our Yarra Bank meeting, and a good attendance at the party rooms, the same evening, when Mr. Branagan and J. R. Wilson debated. Mr. Branagan, the Single Tax representative, affirming that Single Tax would abolish unemployment, while the latter endeavoured to demonstrate that only in the complete overthrow of Capitalism was there a possibility of a solution.

The following Sunday evening Mr. Wilson was the speaker. Taking for his subject "Poor Blind Sampson," he ably handled the working-class situation as he saw it, and made it equally clear, that the working class of every country were rapidly awakening, and in proportion as they did so were paying increasing attention to organisation industrially.

The Party Picnic to Studley Park, on A.N.A. Day was a success, upwards of 50 members and friends being present. The day's outing was thoroughly enjoyed by old and young alike.

The following is a copy of a resolution unanimously carried at the Yarra Bank meeting on Sunday, 26th:—

"That this meeting of Socialists and trade unionists condemns the action of the N.S.W. Labor Government, for their refusing to release W. G. Hatton, who was convicted on purely circumstantial evidence. Further, that this meeting regards the said Labor Government with distrust, inasmuch as their refusal to release Hatton amounts

to a betrayal of the N.S.W. working-class.

On Sunday, February 9th, Mrs. McDonald will speak at the party headquarters. As our comrade is taking for her subject: "Ancient Civilization and Modern Savagery. The Art of Egypt, and the Customs of Polynesia," and a large number of rare and valuable slides will be shown, a bumper attendance is anticipated. Members and friends roll up please.

J. R. WILSON, Secretary.

Newtown.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings in the history of Socialist propaganda work in this suburb, was held at Newtown Bridge on Saturday night. The gathering numbered, approximately, 2000 people, the majority of whom showed their warm approval of Socialist theories. This seems to indicate that the people of Newtown and surroundings, will not be disposed in future to trust all their affairs wholly in the hands of those persons with "superior intelligence." The speakers were Comrades Foran, Duffield and Walsh, and the meeting ended in an orderly way, with good sales of literature.

FORAN, Sec.

Balmain.

We had the pleasure of hearing an excellent and instructive address on "Patriotism," by Comrade Blanc in the Town Hall last Thursday. The speaker made an excellent impression and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the address.

We are having another lecture next Thursday evening on "A Socialist's Attitude towards Alcohol."

The usual meeting was held at Rozelle on Saturday night, Comrade Sloan in the chair. The speakers were Talbot and Pick-up. We are making grand progress, but we are handicapped for want of speakers.

A good meeting was held at Balmain on Sunday night. Comrade Talbot was chairman, and Comrade Jones the speaker.

Perth.

On Saturday, January 11th, we had a roll up of our comrades on the Fremantle Wharf to see our young Comrade Rutherford safely on board the good ship "Karoola," bound for Sydney. We all lined up and gave vent to our vocal powers by singing the "Red Flag," and "Marseillaise." It was a sight to see the vim and vigour expressed by our grand old veteran Comrade Miller, and other comrades of the one and only real Revolutionary Socialist Party in W.A. Hundreds of people were gathered on the wharf, and looked with astonishment at us whilst fendering our Revolutionary songs. We all feel keenly the loss of our young comrade, whose services were always highly appreciated, even by our opponents. His knowledge of scientific Socialism and method of delivery when expounding the truths contained in our principles, has awakened, in the minds of at least a few individuals attending our meetings, a desire to know more of the materialistic conception of history, and to understand more fully, the "Marxian Theory of Value, and the 'Class War.'" The uselessness of a Labour (?) Party to govern or guide the destiny of the people has been denounced and exposed by him, and his trenchant criticism of Militarism and Arbitration has opened the eyes of the thinkers in the ranks of the workers.

The work he has done during the short time he has been with us covers a wide field, and we fully appreciate his invaluable services as a propagandist of the most uncompromising and militant type.

Our loss is Sydney's gain. He is a credit to our cause, and we all wish him a jolly good time in the fight for Freedom, Truth, and Right, on your side of the water.

On Sunday afternoon and evening we held our usual outdoor meetings on the Esplanade, at which Coms. Miller and Hokin were the speakers. The latter is a young and promising propagandist, filled with that energy and enthusiasm which partially goes to make a fairly good and capable orator, and a credit to our cause which he so dearly loves. Whilst the evening meeting was in progress the powers that be sent down an official to our evening meeting, to warn us of the consequences of speaking on our usual pitch in the Esplanade, but we continued right on to 10 o'clock and then dispersed.

It is just possible that we shall have trouble in the future with the old fogies on the Perth Municipal Council on the subject of free speech. We have our own private views on this official interference, and we shall be forced to express ourselves more fully if one or two facts can be brought home to the right persons, who are, I may say, pseudo Labour Socialists. Our literature went off fairly well, there being a good demand for pamphlets on "Scientific Socialism." This augurs well for the future of our movement in W.A., and is due mainly to the rousing propaganda work of Comrades Rutherford and Miller in the past. We should like to see all comrades roll up to our meetings, and take part in some way to make our efforts felt by circulating the literature we have on hand.

C. PARKINSON,
Secretary, pro tem.

Push the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST. Get subscribers.

Wollongong.

Comrade Riley journeyed to Wollongong last Saturday to hold meetings on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon, and also to attend Court to answer a summons for speaking in the streets on a previous Saturday. On Monday afternoon we received the following telegram:—

"Seven days, five ten shillings, six shillings costs, taking it out.—Riley."

So that Comrade Riley has joined Denford in the Wollongong battle of capitalism at the instance of those who are vainly trying to stop the growth of revolutionary thought.

Revolutionary bodies and propagandists should note this police-ruled town and take steps to safeguard the right of free speech.

Australian Freedom League.

Strike For Freedom Meeting to 'Protest against Conscription, Protestant Hall, Thursday Feb. 6, at 8 p.m.

Roll up and Protest!

Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.

SATURDAY

Rozelle—M. Moore, Griffin Talbot.
Leichhardt—Young.
Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Kilburn.
Bathurst-St., Mandeno, Glicher, Shade.

SUNDAY

Afternoon: Domain, Whitmore, Chair, Jones, Roche, Shade.
Evening: Market-St., Gordon, Chair, Shade, Whitmore.
Park-St., Condren, Porter, Mandeno.
Balmain—C. Moore, Talbot.
Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Kilburn, Foran.

Press and Maintenance Fund.

—Already acknowledged, £40 1s. Collected at Club Social 4s. 10d. Total £40 5s. 10d.

Collected for Free Speech Fight.

In last week's collection for free speech fight, £1 1s. 6d. collected in Club should read £1 5s. 10d. Total £1 9s. 10d.

International Socialist Club.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Club will be held on Sunday, Feb. 9, at the Rooms at 11 a.m.
O. BLANC, Secretary.

"Economic Discontent."

By Father Thomas J. Hagerty.

A Brilliant Socialist Pamphlet, 2d. per copy. Postage extra. 1 doz. 2s. postpaid. In lots of 6 doz. and over, 1s. 3d. per doz. postpaid.

Cash must accompany all orders.
Address: The Manager,
INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST,
115 Goulburn Street,
Sydney, N.S.W.

Barrier Branch,

Australasian Socialist Party.

Sulphide Street, Broken Hill.

Lectures held at the Party rooms every Sunday evening. General meeting every alternate Sunday at 10 a.m. Speakers' Class every Sunday alternatively at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Outdoor propaganda meetings every Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m., and every Sunday at 7 p.m., at the corner of Sulphide and Argent streets. Visitors to Broken Hill will be welcomed at any time. The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST and other literature obtainable from the Literature Secretary.

Sydney Branch,

Australasian Socialist Party.

Meetings of the above branch are held at Queen's Hall every alternate Thursday, at 7.45 p.m. Propaganda meetings held every Saturday evening at corner of Bathurst and George Streets. Sunday afternoon, Domain, Sunday evening, Market and Park Streets at 7.30 p.m.
CECIL WHITMORE, Secretary.
115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

Perth Branch.

Australasian Socialist Party.

Business Meetings held at Ellis's Coffee Palace, Wellington-St., first Thursday in every month at 8 p.m. Propaganda Meetings held every Friday evening at the Railway Station at 8 p.m., and Sunday afternoon at Esplanade at 3 p.m.
C. PARKINSON, Sec. Pro. Tem.

Melbourne Branch

Australasian Socialist Party.

47 Victoria Street, Melbourne.

Lectures held at above address every Sunday evening at 7.30. Meetings at Smith-St., Fitzroy, and Markets, South Melbourne, every Friday evening. Members' Dance held every Saturday, commencing at 8 p.m.

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Business meeting and Lectures alternately.
McKERRIE, Sec.

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